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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

England.—Among the subjects of just and universal complaint at home, at the present moment, is the unexampled heavy pressure of the Poor Rates, which, in some counties of England, so far exceed the means of the inhabitants, that the parish itself becomes bankrupt, and the sober and industrious individual of the middle class is involved in the general misery.

The increase of crime, which has of late formed so marked a feature in the domestic picture of our country, is unquestionably as attributable to the encouragement held out to indolence by the Poor Rates and Charitable Institutions, as to any other cause.

We are glad to perceive from the ministerial prints, that even the party in power begin to deem this a fit subject for enquiry and reform, and we sincerely hope that the present Parliament may yet effect some amendment in this growing evil.

The Poor Rates, say they, above all other things, create criminals. They encourage bad passions in the working classes. If a working man receives the slightest affront from his employer, or is checked in the indulgence of any of his humours, however improper, he becomes insolent, indifferent about his work, conscious the parish must provide for him; and willing rather to put up with scanty fare, than the mortification of his perverse spirit. The parish must provide for him and find him employment. He is sent out on what is called "the Rounds"; that is, every farmer or person of substance must give him a certain number of days' work, and in this way he and others like him are billeted round upon the parishioners. He receives little or no more pay than if he were quite idle, in consequence of the parish officers being unable to provide him work. Under such circumstances, he does as little work as he can; he acquires habits of laziness, idleness, shuffling, and lying. He only makes a colourable appearance of working, as far as it may be in his power to do so, and he thinks himself entitled to carry home with him any article he can conveniently steal unobserved. This is a piece of morality general among the Roundsmen. They are taught by certain publications, to believe that the persons on whom they are forced for employment, are oppressors, and that they are morally entitled to pilfer from them as much as they can. A Roundsman and a thief are almost synonymous terms in many parts of the country. It requires men to watch that they do not rob, when admitted into any premises on which there is property. They think the hardness of their condition an excuse for thieving, never reflecting, that any well conducted man, able to do a day's work, may find constant employment in almost any part of England, the manufacturing districts, occasionally, alone excepted. He never recollects that by his own perverse spirit and bad habits, having lost his character, he has for that reason lost constant employment: he associates with the worst characters, finds countenance and encouragement from them in his misconduct, and ends in becoming a decided felon.

To the influence of the Poor Laws may be ascribed the number of criminals, even more than to taxation. Early marriages, and numerous families, are encouraged by the Poor Laws. The parents thereby increase their parish allowances, and deprived by the use of ardent spirits, of every good feeling, they starve their young to procure drink, or turn them into the streets to thieve for a livelihood. Bristed, in his valuable work on America, just published, states, that the paupers in New York are far more numerous than in London, or than the average throughout England; that crimes are in proportion, both as to number and atrocity; yet there, as he says, "the burden of Government is scarcely felt, the national debt is trifling, the taxes nothing, and the demand for agricultural labour is constantly out-running its supply." He imputes the number of paupers and the number of criminals to the prodigious number of charitable societies in New-York, which offer a standing bounty to laziness, and consequently to crime; and to the great number of places for selling spiritous liquors, a number surpassing that of London, in proportion to the size of the respective cities. The people of England may correct some of their errors, relating to criminals and paupers, by reading *Bristed's Chapter on Pauperism*. They will there perceive that no reduction of national debt or taxation, no increase of wealth or of employment, will diminish their paupers or criminals, while the present system of indulgence to them exists. The system creates the evil, not the evil the system. It is not reading and writing that has acquired for the Scotch so good a character for industry, steadiness, and economy; but the excellent habits which the absence of Poor Laws early inculcates. A working man cannot in Scotland indulge in expence and dissipation by saying "he has a good parish to go to." He has no such resource; and the fear of starving, while the disgrace of begging is constantly before him, checks his natural vices. Hence, his habits become formed in his early days, so that he cannot easily shake them off throughout his future life. From early habits of industry and economy, he perhaps grows even a rich man. In France, there are as few, or fewer, beggars, than in England: yet where the English frequent, especially on the road from Calais to Paris, they swarm. They are produced entirely as the paupers in England are produced, by unnecessary and pernicious bounty. Not that in all cases alms are imprudent. The aged, infants, the sick, the infirm, should be protected: but if the able-bodied in England were, as in Scotland, forced to find a subsistence, there would be much more order in society, and, certainly, a far less number of criminals.

We observe that Mr. Samuel Dixon lately appeared at the Union Hall Office, under a warrant of assault on a Gentleman of the name of Watson. Watson stated, that he unfortunately became acquainted with Mr. Dixon about six years ago, and not agreeing with him in all he said, he in consequence received a specimen of his oratorical abuse. Watson having frequently met Mr. Dixon in the streets, the latter always behaved in the most insulting and abusive manner, particularly on Thursday the 4th of Feb. when he brandished his stick, and threatened to knock him down, at the same time using the foulest language.—

Watson however, said to the by-standers (pointing to defendant), "That is the notorious Sam. Dixon, the City Orator, who recites his speeches to the Common Council, and Court of Proprietors of East India Stock."

Mr. Dixon being asked what he had to say against the charge, declared, upon *his honour*, that all the plaintiff had said was false; that for the last three years he had received the greatest provocation from him; but, knowing his design, he had abstained from violence (for it had always been *his wish* through life to live in peace and quietness with all mankind); but the last provocation was so great, that he could scarcely avoid doing what they (pointing to the Magistrates) would do on a similar occasion. He likewise added, that the plaintiff had wit in his anger; for he never chose to make any remark until he was out of arms' length, and then he called out—"There goes the notorious Sam. Dixon, the City Orator," &c.

The Magistrate, Mr. Evance, here observed, they were not going to try the cause, but only to see if there were sufficient grounds to send the matter before a Jury; that the defendant had called forth those observations he complained of by his own previous conduct; and therefore he should now call on Mr. Dixon for bail, and hold the case over to the Session.

The intelligence received in England from South America is of the most extraordinary description. An American, of Monte Video, of eminence, it is stated, has transmitted to the United States the unexpected intelligence that the Government of Buenos Ayres, in conjunction with Chili, have resolved on sending an offer to a European Foreigner, of "the Crown of South America." The Envoy was to proceed to France.

An expedition, consisting of 3000 men, had been dispatched to Santa Fé. A large expedition against Lima was preparing at Valparaiso.

An article from Berlin says, that the Prince Regent of England intends visiting the waters of Carlsbad in the ensuing spring on which the Courier remarks. "We believe we may contradict this assertion with little hesitation, as the health of his Royal Highness is happily such as to render the alleged journey unnecessary, were there no other reasons against its being undertaken."

The Duke of Wellington has been honoured with seven Marshals' batons. History, it is believed, offers no similar example.

The Widows of Naval Officers, though they may have remarried, are, under a new benevolent regulation of the Prince Regent, entitled to the pension arising from their former husband's rank, from the commencement of the present year. Several widows have already claimed the respective pensions; and in most instances, we are gratified to hear, such was the scanty means of these relics of our brave sons of the ocean, that it has proved a real boon to them.

Perhaps nothing could more clearly indicate the spirit by which the Legitimists are at present actuated, than the fact of the celebrated M. Gentz, Secretary to the Congress, and Private Secretary to the King of Prussia, having published the work to which we alluded, in a previous Number, objecting in the strongest manner to the freedom of the press, and eulogizing the establishment of a censorship! Such contemptible trash, had it proceeded from an ordinary person, would neither have deserved nor attracted the least attention. But it is certain, that in the situation in which M. Gentz is placed, he would not venture to publish any thing but what was acceptable to his employers. The opinions of M. Gentz, and of his masters, are unquestionably the same. There can be no doubt that this work has been got up for the special purpose of reconciling the Germans to the attacks which have been made on the freedom of the press. We are not, however, under any apprehension of its succeeding in its object. It will, we should imagine, have precisely an opposite effect, and will stimulate the

Prussians to demand, in a still more determined manner than they have hitherto done, the restitution of their just rights and privileges, and the fulfilment of the solemn promises made them by the King.

Petersburgh.—Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, 9th Jan. 1819:—"I am happy to acquaint you, our beloved Emperor returned here safe on the 5th, to the great joy of the residents, and of all Russia. We hope he will now continue with us, and not expose himself again in foreign countries. The brave veteran, our excellent Governor-General of this city, Count Miloradorowitsch, has given universal satisfaction, in the high trust reposed in him. The new regulations he has made in the absence of the Sovereign, have been most graciously approved, and all the inhabitants of this city esteem him most highly. He is a liberal minded well bred man, active and equitable in his superintendence. On his appointment, the whole of his superiors of the police waited on him, as is usual, to whom he gave much good advice, with strict orders for their conduct, charging them to remember 'that they were the servants of the public, and to sit as the guardians of the people, who were not made for the police, but the police for them.'—This has ever since had, a good effect with us. Every thing is very cheap, and money very scarce. The effects of this begins to be felt: one good old firm, of full credit at Moscow, has failed for upwards of a million; they were esteemed rich. The extensive smuggling, the large stocks on hand here and in Moscow, and the extraordinary want of roads this winter, for transit and circulation in the interior, must bring on more misfortunes, we fear, in both capitals, so that business on the whole looks gloomy indeed."

We noticed, during the sittings of Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, the application of an individual to the Emperor Alexander, as deputed by a Society, formed, we believe, originally in America, but extending through the different countries of Europe, for the preservation of universal peace, according to the principles of the Gospel. In the second number of a periodical work, just published, is the following reply of his Imperial Majesty to the address which he received from this Society:—

Aix-la-Chapelle, the 6th-18th Oct., 1818.

"I received, Sir, with satisfaction, the communications of a Society established upon principles conducive to permanent and universal Peace. The mixture of good and evil observable in recent events, has exemplified in a signal manner the discriminating dispensation of Divine Providence, in mercy and judgment. As a Christian, I cannot but desire the establishment of Peace on earth by every lawful and practicable means. As a Christian Sovereign, I must anticipate a time when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. The unanimity of other Christian Powers is yet uninterrupted; and, founded on the principles of our holy faith, has the fairest prospect of stability. Permanent and universal Peace is not altogether at man's disposal: it is encouraging to observe the growth of pacific dispositions in the world; and societies conducted in a temperate and Christian spirit, may contribute to their extension and maintenance. With these views, the object of your Society cannot fail of my cordial approbation, without involving an implied concurrence in measures adopted for its attainment, over which I have no controul."

ALEXANDER.

TO ROBERT MARSDEN, Esq. London.

The Rev. Lewis Way was the bearer of this important letter. The Emperor intrusted it to his care, with a request that he would himself deliver it into the hands of the Chairman. This commission he executed immediately on his return from the Continent. The letter is written in English, and signed with the Emperor's own hand.

Strasbourg.—Extract of a private letter, dated Strasbourg, Jan. 28:—The Customs' officers, stationed at the Rhine bridge, have made a very valuable seizure of Turkish shawls, which a courier of that nation had introduced. It is asserted, that he declared these shawls were destined for London, and were merely to pass *en transit* through France. The number of them is 145, of which several, it is said, are worth from 4 to 6000 francs, and the whole seizure is valued at about 500,000 francs.

Brussels.—An article dated Brussels, Feb. 3, announces, that Fouché, Duke of Otranto, has just addressed a letter to the Duke of Wellington, on the course of Affairs during the last six months; it is added that this letter will shortly appear in the German Journals. It speaks of his disgrace with temper.

France.—Another political duel has taken place in Paris. It was fought on Monday Feb. 1, between M. de St. Marcellin, an Officer in the Royal Guard, and nephew of the Marquis de Fontanes, and a M. Fayot, of Nantes. The former was wounded mortally, and expired on the Wednesday morning following. He was a writer in the *Conservateur*, and it is reported that the offence for which he was called out, was given in an article in that publication.

Germany.—In a late Number of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a German Paper, favorable to the cause of Liberty and Truth, the following is given under the head of an article from the Rhine, in January last:

"What is now going on in France, say the Germans, concerns us as nearly as if it took place among ourselves; all opinions and events act reciprocally, and the cause of the people and of liberty does not thrive on the one side of the Rhine without producing a corresponding improvement on the other; Constitutions, military force, hierarchical influence—all are connected more or less in both countries—even in the German Diet, where measures are to be adopted respecting the Liberty of the Press, the light which will soon be thrown on this subject in the French Chambers, and the new regulations which are to be adopted, will not be without their influence on the course and termination of the deliberations. This effect of France on us, both in good and evil, we have long known. The French now also begin to experience, in the same manner, the influence of our proceedings on their own. Not merely in the frontier provinces, but even in Paris itself the spirit and efforts of the Germans, their demands and their powers, are loudly spoken of."

It is universally said, that Germany contains within herself the same fermenting matter which broke out into a Revolution in France—it is universally said that the German people will, and must acquire Representative Constitutions, abolition of feudality, and Aristocratical privileges—that the Germans are no longer hostile to the French—that they feel they have one interest in common, and that a new crusade against the French people would be attended with danger to the freedom which is just beginning to dawn among them.

The appearance which things have recently assumed in Paris, it is said, have again led to a discovery of the truth, and the conflicting parties have received the old appellation which was given them in the beginning of the Revolution.—Then we had Aristocrats and Patriots; and the same conflict which, under the Girondists, Jacobins, Constitutionalists, Bonapartists, Ministerialists and Ultras, was driven from its essential ground, has now re-appeared in all its purity. Again the claims of the party who wish for privileges at the expence of their fellow citizens, their restless efforts and intrigues, summon the friends of their country to noble struggles for the rights and liberties of the Nation, for the security and independence of the Constitutional Throne.

It is the same, it is said, in Germany; all other parties resolve themselves into this grand division; and throughout

all the great and small States of the Union, there appears the same excitement, and union of men of the same way of thinking, in furtherance of their common object. The privileges publicly enough keep together, connecting themselves by family unions, offices and dignities, societies, and even by definite associations; with more difficulty, and more privately, the friends of the people endeavour to unite by word and deed; they have all the disadvantages of situation against them, but they have the advantages of number, spirit and determination; when they shall once have learned to know one another, and have assembled together, the question will be determined.

The Revolution, which it was attempted to annihilate in France, would break out with more fury in Germany, for the forces which are ranged for battle against each other, learn to know each other." Such is the language held in many of the circles of Paris, and it is held without hesitation even in the streets. We have already stated, that there is much truth in it; the measures of the one country certainly produce a great effect on the other.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Agreeably to a Cabinet Order of the 11th, several important changes have taken place in the Ministry. The Ministry of Police is suppressed, and that department united with the Ministry of the Interior.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—One of our journals announces, that M. Kotzebue has received orders to quit Germany, and return to Russia.

The Hungarian Baron Bellesnay, who killed his father last year, has been sentenced to have his hands and head cut off: it is thought, however, that his Majesty will commute this sentence.

It is asserted that the King of Prussia will go next summer to the baths of Baden, and that the Prince Regent of England will repair to the Continent for the benefit of the waters of Carlsbad, in Bohemia.

From the 1st of January, 1819, there was to appear at Berlin a Political Gazette, edited by a distinguished statesman.

Vienna, Jan. 3.—The Russian Minister of State, Count Capo d'Istria, is still here, but will set out in a few days with his brother, to travel through Italy to his native country, Corfu. His leave of absence is limited to four months. The Count is accompanied in his journey by Lord Guilford, who has already been frequently in Greece, is perfect master of the modern Greek language, and has possessions at Athens and other parts of ancient Greece.

Mr. Matuszewicz, son of the well-known Polish Minister, a young man of great talents, who was attached to the Russian Embassy at Aix-la-Chapelle; and accompanied Count Capo d'Istria hither, is gone to Frankfurt; it is supposed that he is charged with a commission to the Russian Minister at the Diet, respecting the affairs of Baden.

It is now said, that the departure of the Emperor will take place on the 8th or 9th of February.

His Majesty at first intended to proceed from Venice, where he will pass the latter part of the Carnival, directly through the Legations, the Marshes and the Abruzzos, to Naples, and not to visit Rome and Florence till his return. This plan is changed. Their Majesties go from Venice, by way of Modena and Parma, to Florence, where they will spend some days at the Grand Duke's Court. Then they go to Rome, where their Majesties think to spend three or four weeks, including Passion week.—Their stay in Naples will probably be about the same length. Their return home will be by way of Rome, Foligno, Loretto, Ancona, Bologna, Modena, and Milan, where their Majesties will pass some time before they return to their capital.

Prince Metternich, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will accompany the Emperor during the whole journey.

The first subject which will be discussed in the Germanic Diet on its approaching Session, will be the Military Constitution of the Germanic Confederation. Repeated preliminary discussions are held here on this important subject.

The presents which the Emperor Alexander left behind are estimated to be worth 32,000 ducats. His Majesty assured many persons before his departure, that he should be here again in three years.

It is added, that the Emperor solemnly promised his illustrious Ally, to pay him a visit in return at Petersburg.

The Emperor Alexander, while at Vienna, caused a valuable diamond ring to be delivered by his legation at Munich, to Mr. Sennefeldor, the inventor of Lithography. Mr. Sennefeldor is gone, with the King's permission, to Paris, to perfect this invention there.

Vienna.—Letters from Vienna state, that the Emperor of Austria is zealously interesting himself in furtherance of the re-establishment of the Order of Malta, and that he has made proposals on this subject to the Emperor Alexander, and several other Monarchs. It is confidently said, that an important island in the Mediterranean, or Adriatic, will be granted to this illustrious Order, which may accomplish a political view, by protecting those seas from the predatory cruisers of the Barbary Powers.

Spain.—Letters have been received from Cadiz to the 15th and from Madrid to the 23d of Jan. A considerable impression had been made at the former place, by the receipt at the Custom-house of an order from the Government immediately to increase the import duties on all goods to double the former rates. A meeting of the merchants, we understand, was immediately held, to consider the best means to be adopted, in consequence of this unexpected step of the Government. The subject was referred to the Consulado, the members of which were to present a Memorial, setting forth the losses which would be sustained by the merchants. A letter of the 12th Jan., from Cadiz, mentions, with respect to the Expedition, that 20,000 men were already in that city and its neighbourhood, preparing for their departure to South America. Three ships of the line and five frigates were fully equipped.

Madrid.—A private letter from Madrid, dated the 15th of January states, that the guerilla bands continue to increase, and that the communications with Andalusia are frequently interrupted, notwithstanding the strong escort which accompanies the couriers.

Irun.—A letter from Irun, dated the 22d of January states, that the inhabitants of Andalusia, Estremadura, New Castile, and particularly La Mancha, still continue to suffer from the excesses committed by predatory bands.

Naples.—The administration of justice throughout the dominions of Naples has been lately reformed, and on principles quite new within that kingdom. The seignorial and local jurisdictions have all been suppressed, and Royal Courts established in place of them; a whole swarm of vexatious and tyrannical abuses having thus been swept away at one blow. The King has resolved to extend the benefits of this substantial reform to his Sicilian subjects as well as to those of Naples, and Royal Commissioners are accordingly to carry the same into execution throughout that island.

Naples, Feb. 12.—A Sicilian vessel was lately wrecked on this coast. She came from Tunis, and brought the news that the plague carried off in that town from two to three hundred persons daily.

Rome.—Extract of a letter from Rome:—"His Holiness Pius VII. becomes more infirm every day. It is feared that the *Holy Week* will kill him; he never can go through the fatigues of the ceremonial; this will be in March. All are looking up, to the *Rising Sun*, Cardinal Gonsalvi. Everything is gay and lively here. The Princess Borghese, (Pauline) takes the lead at the fashionable assemblies; her conversaziones are constantly well attended. I have seen *The Three Graces*, executed by the incomparable chisel of Canova; they exceed description. I am certain the Prince Regent will be delighted with their matchless qualities. The *Venus de Medicis*, for the Marquis of Lansdown, is very fine. We are still much infested with *bax* in this vicinity."

ASIA.

Madras.—By the Madras Courier of the 15th ult. we observe that the Head-quarters of his Majesty's 13th Dragoons, and part of that Regiment, disembarked on the morning of the 14th. The surf was very high, but no accident occurred.

Sultanpore.—Extract from a letter, dated Sultanpore, Oude, 17th June, 1819: "A severe and awful shock of Earthquake was felt at this station last night at 17 minutes past 8, which lasted some time, and occasioned very considerable alarm. The Bungalows actually rocked, particularly the Mess one of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, in which the officers were at dinner at the time, and the huts of the soldiers were a good deal damaged. The heat for the last two or three days has been excessive and not a drop of rain has yet fallen."

Calcutta.—A meeting of the Proprietors of the Sangor Island Society took place yesterday forenoon, at the Town Hall, pursuant to Advertisement, when the Copy of the Government Grant was read and the Articles of Agreement between the Proprietors also submitted and approved.

We have at length the pleasure to be able to lay before our readers the elegant and appropriate Address spoken by one of the Amateur Performers on the Chowringhee boards on Thursday the 23rd, in transcribing it, according to our promise, from the Government Gazette of yesterday.

The Theatrical amusements at Chowringhee on Friday last, were honored by the presence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings. Her Ladyship was received by the audience with enthusiasm, and in a manner that strongly marked the hearty welcome with which her return to India is hailed. When the curtain drew up, the following appropriate Address was delivered by one of our most distinguished Amateurs:—

When in these walls the Drama reared its head,
And kindling radiance from its cradle shed;
To cheer the dulness of our Indian day,
And chase the foggy mist of spleen away,
Who—in the van of taste and feeling came,
To aid its struggles into life and fame?
Who—deigned to smile upon its infant course,
And teach its efforts confidence and force?
Oh, need the Muse its patroness proclaim,
When every heart is swelling with the name!
A name a thousand thoughts at once connect,
With all we love, we boast of, and respect!

Yes, from the loftier claims that asked her care,
The hours that rank for Charity could spare;
The leisure ever prompt to seek distress,
To soothe affliction and despair repress;
Ev'n from the luxury of doing good,
The Muse, a Loudon once not vainly wooed
To listen to the lighter strains—designed
To mend the manners and to raise the mind,
And grace with Fancy's gems and flowery strife,
The graver attributes of human life.

Propitious winds across the willing main,
Waft swift her presence to these realms again;
And now again she comes once more to cheer
The Muse her fostering favour helped to rear;
And shall that Muse be mute? What though no fire
From inspiration caught, her strain inspire;
What though her measured phrase too faint appear,
To bid such lofty worth a welcome here!
Still shall her voice be raised, secure, around
A prompt spontaneous echo will be found,
From every bosom and from every tongue
To aid that feeble voice—that welcome to prolong!

The delivery of this warm tribute of attachment was in several places interrupted by the applause of the audience, so that the general feeling appeared to be in complete harmony with the sentiments embodied in the address. [Gort. Gaz.]

Chowringhee Theatre.

On Thursday the 24th ult. the Members of the Chowringhee Dramatic Society held their annual Meeting at the Town Hall. Mr. Larkins having been unanimously called to the Chair, the following report was addressed to the Subscribers by the Managers.

At the annual Meeting of the Members of the Chowringhee Dramatic Society, held on the 3d July, 1817, it was resolved that a proportionate subscription should be then raised, to discharge the debt due by the Theatre, and meet the expenses of the ensuing year; and at the next annual Meeting, on the 3d July, 1818, it was resolved that the debts of the Theatre should be discharged by contributions from the Proprietors, of 100 Rupees per each single share, and 50 on each extra share; it is unnecessary to inform you that neither of these resolutions has been carried into effect, and that they have only served to display the liberal spirit of the Members of the Society, and their readiness to support, at any reasonable expense, so creditable an amusement as the Drama in Calcutta.

The resolution of last year might have been enforced however, if the Theatre had not been fortunate in exciting a renewed interest in talents, well able to give it activity and life, and in finding a successor to the Manager of the three first years. To Mr. Parker's exertions, the Proprietors are indebted for the revival of Dramatic representations, which had languished during the preceding year, and though circumstances have more than once unfortunately interrupted the exertion of his zeal, yet the feeling which he had contributed to awaken, proved of the highest value to the concern, as it prepared the way for advantage being taken of the occurrences which the last few months have exhibited, and of that succession of talent, both Amateur and professional, by which the Chowringhee Theatre has recently been so splendidly maintained. The results of the whole are of a description which the most sanguine anticipation could scarcely have expected, and the levy of a contribution, that seemed so imminent twelve months ago, has not only been delayed to the present moment, but even now, we are happy to state, is not particularly called for by the present circumstances of the Theatre.

Notwithstanding the comparative ill success of the Plays of this (last) quarter, and their general inadequacy to meet the expenses of the Theatre, the results of the period have been generally fortunate, and have effected a reduction of the debt due by the house—the collection of bills has been successful—and the Theatre has also received the subscription of the Most Noble the Governor General for the 3rd and 4th year,—forming together an addition of 4,000 Rupees to the receipts of the last three months, and leaving on the operations of a year which started 11,000 Rupees in debt, a final deficiency, something less than 6,000 Rupees.

Having thus brought our view of the proceedings of the last twelve months to a close, we may be permitted to call your attention to the general progress of the Theatre, during the term for which the Regulations of the Society were framed, and which terminate on the 30th of the current month. The Chowringhee Theatre has been in the possession of the present Society five years; during this time there have been seventy-eight Performances, and as from the very constitution of the Theatre, and character of the

audiences, very few of those are repetitions, they consequently include a great variety of Dramatic Exhibitions; whilst from the like causes, that variety comprehends a rich selection of the finest specimens of the British Drama.—It may be safely said also, that in the course of these performances, display and development has been effected of histrionic talents of the highest description, and the Members of the Chowringhee Dramatic Society have therefore every reason to feel satisfied with the portion of enjoyment that has fallen to their own share, and with the conviction, that they have been the means of contributing most essentially to the refined gratification of the public of Calcutta.

The situation in which we have now to resign the Theatre into the hands of the Proprietors, is one, which if unsatisfactory to interested motives cannot fail of gratifying the disinterested liberality which promoted the formation of the Society, and has accompanied its continuance. By one of the printed Regulations suggested at the outset of our career, and established after the unfavourable experience of the first twelve months, authority was given to the Managers at any time to incur a debt, not exceeding 20,000 Rupees, without referring to the Proprietors. Of this permission the managers never wished to avail themselves, and luckily have never had occasion, and the results have been what such a determination merited. Instead of the additional cost this resolution so spiritedly anticipated, the Theatre has worked its own independent way for the last four years. During this time the house has been altered, extended, and improved, the general means of theatrical representation provided, and an immense stock of dresses and scenery prepared—a variety of industrious persons have derived benefit and assistance from the Theatre, and many meritorious individuals been indebted to it for support. At the end of the prescribed term a debt appears, not only vastly inferior to the expense it had been determined to incur, but one which is of little urgency, and which, give every one his due, and the Theatre itself can discharge, as the amount of the debts due to the concern, a considerable proportion of which will be realized, exceeds that of the debts due by the Theatre, by 2,000 Rupees. With the past, therefore, the Members of the Chowringhee Dramatic Society may be content, but it now becomes necessary to determine for the future. As our task however ceases with the former, we must here pause, and deliver up our managerial authority into your hands, reminding you before we do so, that in your projected arrangements, you have to consider the situation of those individuals now attached to the Theatre, and who have staked their subsistence on the hopes of your support.

After the preceding report of the Theatrical proceedings of last year had been read, it was resolved, that the Society for carrying on the Chowringhee Theatre be continued under the present Regulations for a further period of five years, commencing on the first of July, or for such other period as may be hereafter agreed upon.

That the annual meeting to be held on the first week of July next is unnecessary for the present year, and may therefore be dispensed with.

That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Managers of the past year, and that they be re-elected.

That the thanks of the Society be conveyed through the Managers to those Gentlemen who have lent their assistance during the past year, or any period of it to the performances of the Chowringhee Theatre.

That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Wilson, to whose exertions the Theatre especially owes its existence, and to Mr. Parker, to whom the Society is indebted for the revival of representations during the last twelve months.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman.

(Here follows a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the four quarters of the past year.)

[Gort. Gaz.]

Civil Appointments.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—JUNE 11, 1819.

Mr. George Mainwaring, Register of the Zillah Court of Juanpore.

Mr. R. H. Scott, Register of the Zillah Court of the 24-Pergunnahs.

JUNE, 25, 1819.

Mr. E. Molony, Register of the Zillah Court of Burdwan.

Military:

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 25, 1819.

Ordered, that the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, be published in General Orders:

Extract General Letter, dated 5th February, 1819.

Paras. 3 & 5, Separate Military Letter from Bengal dated May, 5, 1818.

Captain Weston having failed to return to his duty until the 28th January 1818, being more than five years from the date of his departure, Government have been unable to re-admit him to the Service.

2.—It having been certified to us, that Captain F. A. Weston was detained in Switzerland, by serious illness, from February, 1816, to July, 1817, and it appearing that after the last mentioned date, he proceeded to his duty with all practicable expedition; we are satisfied that his absence from India beyond the prescribed term of five years was occasioned by sickness, and the Right Hon'ble the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India having concurred in this opinion, we direct you to re-admit Captain Weston into the Company's Service, agreeably to the Provisions of the Act of the 32d Geo. 3d Cap. 52 Sec. 170.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 26, 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor Gen. in Council is pleased to resolve, that whenever His Excellency the Commander in Chief may consider it necessary, for the good of the Public Service, to appoint Officers on leave of absence at the Presidency, or who may have reached it in progress to their respective Corps, to join and do duty with Detachments of His Majesty's Troops in Fort William, belonging to Regiments stationed above Calcutta; the allowances which such Officers would otherwise be entitled to receive, are not to be effected by the temporary arrangement, nor are they to be considered as coming within the operation of the rule which prescribes half Batta to Officers in Garrison.

In advertence to the expediency of a total abolition of every species of Contract for the construction and repair of Fortifications and Public Buildings under this Presidency, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to rescind, from the 1st of August next, the Minutes, of Council under date the 20th of April 1782, and 22d of February, 1798, granting respectively a prescribed monthly allowance for keeping in repair the Fort and certain temporary Buildings at Buxar.

The custody of the Works and Buildings at Buxar is to be confined from the above date to the Barrack Master of the 4th or Ghazepore Division, with the assistance of a Barrack Sergeant, on the prescribed rate of Staff Salary, and under the general control of the Military Board.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to resolve, that the Commandant of Buxar be placed on the same scale of Staff Salary, viz. Five Hundred (500) Rupees per mensem, with the Commandant of Allahabad, so long as Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Toome be continued in the former Command.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

1st Rampoorah Local Cavalry.

Edward O'Brien, Gentleman, to be local Cornet, vice Pyke, deceased; date of rank 31st of May, 1819.

The following Gentlemen, having respectively produced Certificates of their appointments as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Ensign; leaving the date of their commissions to be adjusted hereafter:

Mr. John Ludlow,	Mr. James Swetenham,
" David Thompson,	" Charles Haddens,
" Peach Brown,	" George Newton Prole,
" John Graham MacGregor,	" William Sandys Prole.

Captain John Anderson of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to return to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Major George Becher, Assistant Commissary General, having furnished a Medical Certificate, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 10th of December last, is further extended for Six Months, beyond the period therein specified, on account of his health.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to fill vacancies occasioned by the late arrangements in the Barrack Department.

Lieutenant Evan Macleod of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant of Chunar.

Captain M. Thomas of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant of Allahabad.

Captain William Ball of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant of Agra.

Lieutenant Alexander Pope of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to be Adjutant of Native Invalids at Allahabad, and Pay Master of Native Pensioners; vice Burroughs, appointed a District Barrack Master.

The foregoing appointments are to have effect from the 1st of August next.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th June, 1819.

Officers in Command of Battalions will bear in mind, that Officers commanding Companies in their own right, who have been struck off Volunteer Battalions and directed to rejoin their Corps, are from that date entitled to the allowances of their own Companies.

By the Commander in Chief, Head quarters, Calcutta; June 28, 1819.

Corporal Beresford is appointed to act as Hospital Steward to the 3d Battalion of Artillery, in the Regiment Hospital at Dum Dum.

The Native General Court Martial of which Subadar-Major Raghonath Sing, of the Cuttack Legion, is President, is to be dissolved should there be no further duty for it to perform.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Corps of Pioneers.

Havildar Bussawun Sing to be Jemadar from the 20th of July 1818, in succession to Gunga Sing promoted.

Havildar Butee Sing to be Jemadar from the 20th September 1818, vice Fursand Sing deceased.

2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Havildar Kirpah Ram to be Jemadar from the 14th June 1819, vice Rugeenth Sing deceased.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Shaik Hussun Ahy to be Subadar from the 1st January 1819, to complete the Establishment authorized by General Orders of that date.

1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Havildar Doolar Khan to be Jemadar from the 9th June 1819, vice Behwany Sing deceased.

5th Rangers.

Subadar Dookesh Coorne to be Subadar Commandant from 3d May 1819, vice Koofallie deceased.

The appointment made by Major Sargent, Commanding 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master, during the absence of Lieutenant MacDonald, vice Lieutenant Tomkyns directed by General Orders of 22d May last to proceed to Hyderabad, is confirmed.

The appointment made in Detachment Orders of the 16th Instant, by Captain Dun, Commanding a Wing of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, of Lieutenant Carnegie to act as Adjutant to the five Companies during their separation from the Head Quarters, is confirmed.

Chundan Sing, Sepoy of the 2d Company of Sappers being reported in a state of mental derangement, is to be sent to the Insane Hospital at Monghyr with such assistance as may be necessary.

Quarter Master Sergeant Bencroft, who was, by General Orders 10th Instant, posted to the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is removed to the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, in the room of Golor Sergeant McCarthy, who is permitted to decline the appointment.

The leave of absence granted to Conductor Hyde, in General Orders 29th April last, is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Brevet Captain Home, 1st Battalion 30th Regiment, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, from 15th July 1819, to 15th Jan. 1820.

Captain Pereira, Artillery, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, from 15th July 1819, to 15th Jan. 1820.

Brevet Captain and Adjutant Gregory, Bareilly Provincial Battalion, in extension, to remain at Alwarah, from 30th June 30th Oct. 1819.

Lieutenant Colonel Hodson, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, in extension, to remain as the Presidency, preparatory to an application for Furlough to Europe, from 10th July to 10th Jan. 1820.

Lieutenant Erskine, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment, in extension, to proceed on the River for the benefit of his health, from 18th May 18th November, 1819.

ERRATUM

In General Orders of the 25th June 1819, "At a Native General Court Martial assembled in Cuttack on Tuesday the 11th day of March 1819," read "11th day of May 1819."

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

By desire of Captain Parby, of Artillery, we have the pleasure to publish the following Copy of a General Order, for the information of his fellow Cadets of 1805:—

Extract from a General Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated 14th Oct. 1818.

216 a 18; 1 and 2 of Secretary's Letter of 6th December, 1816. Claim of Lieutenant Parby of the Horse Artillery in behalf of himself and other Cadets, who were similarly situated, to have the period of their Service calculated from the date of their recovering pay, on their being employed with the European Recruits on the Expedition against the Cape, submitted to the Court's favourable notice; a similar claim from Lieutenant P. Scott; subsequently sent.

42 These claims being of the same nature as that of Lieutenant Bent, adverted to in our Military Letter of the 6th of April 1809 (Para 37) are entitled to the same indulgent consideration, which we therefore authorize you to extend to them.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) JAMES NICOL, Adjutant General of the Army.

PENANG GENERAL ORDERS.

General Orders, by the Honourable the Governor in Council, Prince of Wales Island, May 4, 1819.

"The Honourable the Governor in Council cannot permit the departure of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, without recording and publicly declaring his unqualified admiration of the Officers and men of this valuable Corps. The constant orderly behaviour and excellent good conduct of the men of this Battalion have long been conspicuously evident to every inhabitant of this settlement; and as these qualities could have been the fruits only of the zeal, vigilance, and attention of the European Officers, the Honourable the Governor in Council begs Colonel O'Halloran, C. B. will accept for himself, and communicate to every officer under his command, the best acknowledgements and good wishes of this Government.

"The Honourable the Governor further requests Colonel O'Halloran will have the goodness to explain this order to his Battalion in general, and make known to the men the high opinion entertained by the Government for their exemplary propriety of conduct during the whole period of their service at this Presidency."

The Army.

WAR OFFICE, JANUARY 23, 1819.

The undermentioned Officers to have a step of Rank in the Army, having been omitted in former recommendations for Services in the Field:—

Brevet.—To be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army—Majors Hugonin, 4th, Belli, 16th, Hutchins, 3rd Light Dragoons; Mitchell, Rifle Brigade; Gabriel, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Wemyss, 50th, Thomas 27th, Peebles, 9th, Cameron, 3rd, Rowan, 52nd, Campbell, 45th, Walsh, 91st, Shawe, 43rd, Browne, 23d Foot; Clements, 15th Light Drags; Lord Charles Fitzroy, Foot Guards; Lord Arthur W. M. Hill, 2nd Drags; George Fitz Clarence, half-pay 24th Drags.

To be Majors in the Army—Captains Wilkie, 92nd, Wood, 4th, Shaw, 4th, Pidgeon, 71st, Macpherson, 42nd, Nickle, 88th Foot; Lane and Baynes, Royal Artillery; Gray, Rifle Brigade; Sandilands, Guards; Knight, 33d, Barton, 12th Drags. Shedden, 52d, Townsend, 13th Drags. Dundas, Artillery, Weyland, 16th Drag. Stewart, half-pay 95th, Wedderburn, Coldstream Guards, Badcock, 14th Drag. Mackay, 66th, Hamerton, 7th, Tomkinson, 16th Drag. Napier, and Webber, Artillery, Wells, Engineers, Mackworth, 13th Drags. Thomson, Engineers. Lord Hotham, Coldstream Guards, Moore, Grenadier Guards, Freeth Staff Corps, Hon. F. Russel, 52d, Hon. C. Gore, 85th, Cameron, 21st, Orde, Royal Artillery, Brereton, half-pay Artill. Stewart, half-pay Rifle Brigade—Commissions to be dated 21st January, 1819.

War Office, Jan 23.] 1214 Foot—Major William Verner, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. Col. by purchase, vice Carnie, who retires. 1st West Ind. Regt.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Rob. Terrens to be Lieut. Colonel, by purchase, vice Clifton, who retires. Brevet Major R. W. L. Howard V. S., from the 2d Life Guards, to be Major.

Commissariat—Acting Deputy Commissary General Wm. Beech, to be Deputy Commissary General.

Treasury Orders

Copy of a Treasury Letter, relating to the admission of East India Rice, duty free:—

Treasury Chambers, Dec. 31, 1818.

GENTLEMEN—The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury desire you will admit Rice imported from the East Indies to entry duty free, in all cases, when sufficient proof shall be produced that the shipments thereof were made in time to have afforded a fair and reasonable prospect of arrival in this kingdom before the expiration of the present year.

(Signed) S. R. LUSHINGTON

Commissioners of Customs.

Copies of the above have been sent to the Collectors and Comptrollers at the Ports of Bristol, Hull, and Liverpool.

Treasury Order to admit German Stone for the purpose of Lithography at 20s. per cwt. duty.

Treasury Chambers, Jan. 12, 1819.

Gentlemen.—Their Lordships have directed me to acquaint you, that it is their intention to submit to Parliament in the approaching Session, to impose a Duty of 20s. per cwt. on German Stone, for the purpose of Lithography, and my Lords therefore desire that any such Stone which either has been, or may be imported previously to the pleasure of Parliament being taken, may be delivered on payment of the said duty.

(Signed) S. R. LUSHINGTON.

Commissioners of Customs.

Orders in conformity have been transmitted to Collectors and Comptrollers by the Commissioners.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

If the enclosed will not take up too much space in your valuable publication, you will oblige, by its insertion,

Jan 30, 1819.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Organ at St. Andrew's.

Whoever has heard and examined the fine Organ at St. Andrew's Church, must be much pleased with the effect of one part of its improvements, over Organs of the ordinary construction, I mean the power of the swell, which is much superior to that in ordinary instruments, as extending its influence to every stop, either in full or choir Organ, whereas it is usually confined to a particular stop in those hitherto constructed, and which stop is seldom very pleasing in tone.

This delicate arrangement is effected by venetians extending behind the front gilded row of pipes of the Organ, and managed by a centre pedal, with the utmost nicety, so as to increase from pianissimo to fortissimo, in an admirable manner. This is only one of several of the advantages of this newly constructed instrument, which for fulness and sweetness is perhaps equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind known. It is to be hoped that this part of the improvement (the swell) may be in future extended to every Organ of sufficient size and power to admit of it with any effect; and perhaps some of the old construction might have this invention, so simple, yet so advantageous, added to them.

If any contrivance could be hit upon to prevent the pedal, which should be in the centre, from interfering with the other pedals; then the present paltry swell might be dispensed with, as it is merely partial. It is well worth the while of all lovers of this noble instrument to hear that of St. Andrew's, which, I am certain, they will allow to be (if not very powerful, or rather, as most are, noisy,) remarkably full-toned, sweet, and correctly in tune; and it is further very ably managed.

OBSERVATOR.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

June 26. At Cuttack, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wallace, of the Cuttack Legion, of a Son.

DEATHS.

June 18. At Titalia, Sarah, the eldest Daughter of Major B. Latter, aged 4 years and 6 months.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. John Stewart, aged 21 years.

July 1. At Calcutta, the Infant Daughter of Mr. Thomas Christie, aged 8 months and 27 days.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, Lieutenant Colonel George M'Konochie, of the Bombay Establishment, to Miss Isabella Alison, Daughter of James Alison, Esq. of the Navy.

Erratum in our Journal of the 15th of June.

The death of John O'Brien Bryce, only Son of Lieutenant V. Jacob, was stated, in our Number of the above date, to have arisen from a flux consequent of bathing. We are requested to state that this was a mis-reading of the manuscript for *teething*—and that in the instance in question, the Infant had derived previously great strength and benefit from the wholesome practice of bathing.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
1 Euphrates	British	P. Mearning	Madras	June 24

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
1 Anne	British	R. Dickey	Bombay

Nautical Notices.

The Monsoon at Bombay had set in, accompanied with violent rains, and a report was spread there of a ship having been set on fire in the Persian Gulph.

The Imam of Muscat had embarked on board the ship built for him at Bombay, for the purpose of acting against the Joasmeo Pirates, and directing the naval operations in person.

A Dutch third rate, commanded by an Admiral, returning to Europe from Batavia, was lost near Diego Garcia, and the Admiral, with some of the Crew, had arrived at the Isle of France on board an American brig.

The ship Angelica, Captain Crawford, last from Mauritius, arrived at Bombay on the 6th of June, and confirmed the above report.

The weather had been very bad at the Mauritius and Bourbon, during the months of March and April, and it was supposed that the brig Endeavour, which sailed from Bombay in December last, for Port Louis, must have foundered in the hurricane which occurred in the beginning of March, as she had not reached that place when the Angelica left it.

The Charles Grant, on her passage from England to Bombay, touched at the Island of Juan de Nova, and ascertained its position to be as follows:—lat. 10° 15' S. and lon. 50. 54' E.

The Stakesby, Captain Henderson, from England the 12th of February, arrived at Bombay on the 8th of June.

The ship Success, which sailed from Bengal for England, arrived in the Downs about the middle of January. She was boarded on the 30th of December, off the Island of Pico, by the Insurgent Privateer Buenos Ayres, of 16 guns, and broke open several letters. After a minute's search they allowed her to proceed, and informed the Captain that they had been nine months cruising in the West Indies, and had made some very valuable prizes, amongst them a Spanish vessel from the East Indies.

The following is an extract of a Letter from the Agents to Lloyd's, at Batavia, dated the 2d of September.

'We enclose an extract from the log of an American ship lately arrived here, describing the situation of a Rock seen on the passage from Baltimore, supposed to be the Telemachus Rock, the existence of which was doubtful. The situation if accurately laid down, is extremely dangerous, being directly in the track of ships running down their casting. It was discovered by the ship United States, Captain Wilkinson.

At 1 p. m. passed a rock within fifty yards, about six feet above the level of the sea; plainly saw the shells and small stones in the holes of the rock when the sea was calm. The Rock is about the size of a large ship's hull, and not perceivable till on the top of it; the ship was then going eleven knots by the log, and just had time to luff-to, to clear it. It is supposed to be that called Telemachus Rock, laid down in 38° 50' S.; but by four other observations, with good instruments, it was found to be in 38° 12' S. and by the run afterwards to St. Paul's, to be in 22° E. from the meridian of London.'

Sir William Scott has decided, that in all cases of capture of ships in rivers, harbours, &c. by joint expeditions, (army and navy) the parties are not entitled to head money; but only when captured at sea, and by ships alone.

Commercial Reports.

No material alteration has taken place during the last week in the Calcutta Market. It may be said generally, however, that Cutchora Cotton has advanced; and we have heard of a purchase of about 10,000 Munds, at 17-4 per Mound, which is the price quoted in the Exchange Price Current of yesterday. Sugar appears, by the same authority, on the decline.

The trade of Malta is improving very fast; a third ship from India, consigned to the house of Messrs. Calvert, Bell, and Co. had arrived there in safety, after a passage of 170 days from Calcutta, having an assorted cargo of the most valuable productions of the East, which soon found a ready sale in that country, with profit and advantage to both. [London Paper.

A Memorial, for permission to Trade to India, was lately presented to Government by the Merchants of Belfast. The prayer was refused, on the ground that the revenue was not sufficiently protected by docks and storage. [Dublin Paper.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	JULY 1819.	SELL
0 Ru. 10 As. 6	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	0 Ru. 14 As.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT]	CALCUTTA	[DRAW
2s 6d	On London, 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupee,	2s 7d
	On Bombay, 30 Days sight, per 100 Bom. Rs. Sa. Rs.	—
	On Madras, 30 Days sight, per 100 St. Pags. Sa. Rs.	—

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Sicca Rupees 206	per 100
Spanish Dollars,	ditto	ditto
Zechins,	ditto	ditto
Venetians,	ditto	ditto
German Crowns,	ditto	ditto
Star Pagodas,	ditto	ditto

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	7 per Cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange,	6 ditto
Discount on Government Salary Bills,	6 ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	6 ditto

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.